

KLIKO, V.R., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHULAKOV, P.Ch., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KUPATOV, O.A., inzh.

Study of the ventilation of a horizon of secondary crushing.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. shur. no.6:57-60 '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Kazakhskiy gornometallurgicheskii institut. Rekomendovana
kafedroy rudnichnoy ventilyatsii.
(Mine ventilation)

KLIKO, V.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHULAKOV, P.Ch., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZUB, M.P.,
inzh.

Study of the operation of fans of the main ventilation system. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.11:119-123 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy rudnichnoy ventilyatsii i tekhniki
bezopastnosti Kazakhskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta. 2. Kazakh-
skiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Kliko, Chulakov). 3. Sverd-
lovskiy gornyy institut imeni V.V.Vakhrusheva (for Zub).
(Zyryanovsk District--Mine ventilation)

CZ/8-52(82)-10-4/39

AUTHORS: Klikorka, J; Machovec, M; Horák, J, and Čelíkoveš, A.

TITLE: Zinc with Selenides.I(O selenidu zinečnatém.I)
The Spectral Transparency of Thin Films; Luminescence
(Spektrální propustnost tenkých filmů; luminiscence)

PERIODICAL: Chemické Listy, 1958, Vol.52(82), Nr 10, pp 1866 - 1871
(Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: Zinc selenide is becoming increasingly important because of its red luminescence and large quantum yield which makes it very suitable for colour television (Ref.9 - 11). The zinc selenide was sublimated in vacuum and fractions of varying colouration and varying purity obtained. The dependence of the spectral transparency on the wave lengths was measured on thin films of the purest fraction. The intensity of luminescence under the impact of cathode rays was determined for the individual fractions, and the dependence on the wave lengths in the yellow and the beginning of the red region of the visible spectrum defined. A micro-X-ray apparatus Mikromet was used, and the Debye-Scherrer method applied. The Debyeograms were determined. The purest zinc selenides can be prepared by direct synthesis in vacuum combined with vacuum

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Zinc with Selenides. I. The Spectral Transparency of Thin Films; Luminescence.

sublimation of the obtained substance. Only traces of impurities (Cu and Fe) could be observed in sample 5 after three sublimations, and in sample 6, apart from Cu and Fe, also traces of Cd and Pb. The described reactions in the gaseous phase between ZnCl_2 , Se and H_2 are actually the reaction between ZnCl_2 and H_2Se , and the formation of hexagonal modifications was to be expected. However, in all cases structures of cubical shape T_d (sphalerite) were found. This is contrary to the statements of Poncea-Diacon. A hexagonal modification was observed in ZnS , CdS and CdSe . The spectral transmittance of thin zinc selenide films on the wave lengths can be observed in a graph given in Fig. 1. Debyeograms of scratched thin film (Fig. 2a) and of a pure crystalline zinc selenide film (Fig. 2b) prove that the structure of both films is identical. The intensity of luminescence of the zinc selenide also depends on the wave lengths (Fig. 3). Yellow samples show a higher intensity of luminescence than green samples. Purer samples emit more intensive radiation under identical conditions than impurer samples.

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Zinc with Selenides. I. The Spectral Transparency of Thin Films;
Luminescence

CZ/8-52(82).10-4/39

The defined curves show in the region 825A-8400Å only a slight local maximum. It is known that more than one band can be observed in the luminescence spectrum of ZnO and ZnS. ZnO can have one band in the green and one in the orange region; ZnS emits radiation in various regions according to its content of activators etc. It can obviously be assumed that a smaller local maximum occurs before the maximum around 7,500Å which is due to some active impurities. There are 3 Figures, 1 Table and 20 References: 9 English, 3 Czech, 2 Russian, 5 German and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra anorganické chemie, Vysoká škola chemicko-technologická, Pardubice (Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Institute for Chemical Technology, Pardubice)

SUBMITTED: 16th November, 1957

Card 3/3

KLICKOR KA, J.

Author: J. Klickor KA, J. and Gellert, A.
 Title: Zinc Selenide. II (O selenide selenide II). Nature
 of luminescence of Zinc Selenide (Character luminescence
 selenide selenide)

CL/6-02(02)-10-1/30

Chemical Abstracts, 1968, Vol. 68(10), No. 10, pp 1972 - 1979
 (Inorganic Chemistry)

The appearance and disappearance of red luminescence of zinc selenide, due to reduction and oxidation and an absorption of light (infrared) and luminescence were observed. The effect of the selenide of the crystalline grating of which zinc selenide was used, and the disturbance which could form luminescent centers investigated. 10 samples of zinc selenide were prepared at temperatures varying from 100 - 800°C, and the luminescence under the influence of cathode rays determined. This luminescence ranges from the yellow to the red-red region. The authors calculated that the vacancies in selenide are the most likely luminescent centers in the initial crystalline grating of zinc selenide. Active impurities which could cause the luminescence of zinc selenide were also investigated. A very pure sample was obtained by repeated sublimation in vacuum; only 0.5 could be determined by spectral analysis.

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Analysis: This sample showed intensive red luminescence under the action of electron. Nickel and Germanium (Refs. 11 and 12) proved that some metallic ions function as stabilizers of discharges. During investigation of the luminescence of ZnO and ZnS it was shown that the luminescent centers are vacancies of oxygen or sulfur, or that metallic impurities stabilize a larger or lesser degree the aforementioned disturbance in the crystalline grating. By applying this theory to the luminescence of ZnS, it can be stated that the luminescence of zinc selenide is due to the vacancies in selenide, and that these are stabilized by various metallic impurities. Zinc selenide was also found to

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Zinc Selenide. II. Nature of luminescence of zinc selenide
 CL/6-02(02)-10-1/30

by semi-conductor of type II which indicates a surplus of cations in the zinc selenide grating. There are 13 references; 3 English, 7 German, 1 Czech, 1 Japanese and 1 Russian

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Czechoslovakia, Prague, Czechoslovakia (Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Institute for Chemical Technology, Pardubice)

RECEIVED: 18th November, 1967

Card 3/3

KLICKORKA, J.

CI/R/52(82)/10-27/79

AUTHORS: Kereš, J., Klíček, J., and Čelibovsky, A.

TITLE: Zn-Sn-Seelenide. III. Rectifying effect of Zn/ZnO/Al cell (O selenium simulation. III. Semiconducting effect of Zn/ZnO/Al)

PERIODICAL: Chemický listy, 1978, Vol 52(82), Pt 10, pp 1994-1998 (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: The Zn/ZnO/Al cell was examined for rectifying effect. This cell did not show good rectifying properties. Diagram of cell is given together with its method of preparation and certain results. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 4 references, 3 of which are Czech, 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Vysoká škola chemicko-technologická, Pardubice (Technical University of Chemical Technology, Pardubice)

3

Card 1/1

Thermal dissociation of zinc oxide. J. K. Kurihara, Jero-
mír Horák, and Alen Čadež (Vrbové, Czechoslovakia).
Chem. Abstr. 1974, 74, 1234-5.
ZnO prepd. by the dehydration of pure Zn(OH)₂
was tempered at temps. from 400 to 1400° in air at normal
pressure and at a pressure of 10⁻⁴ mm. From its lumines-
cence one concludes that in the temp. range 800-1400° pre-
dominantly elementary O is split out, the Zn²⁺ ions re-
maining in their normal lattice positions; their charges are
compensated by the electrons which are left from the O ions.
R. Fiedler.

KLICKORNA, J.

Thermal dissociation of zinc chalcogenides. Jaromir
Horka and Jiri Klikor. *Chem. technol. Pardubice*,
Pardubice, Czech. J. *Sbornik 638, 1958, 183a*
chem. technol. Pardubice 1958, 68-69. The luminescence of
10 samples of ZnO irradiated by cathode rays was studied at
atm. pressure and in vacuo. The samples were previously
heat-treated at 400-1400° for 30 min. Samples treated at
800-1400° exhibited a green luminescence (max. intensity
at 1330°) owing to a dissociation of ZnO and escape of O. A
similar explanation was suggested for behavior of other semi-
conductors (ZnS, ZnSe, and ZnTe). Aleš B. Rostounek

KLICKORRA, J.

The luminescence of cadmium tungstate. J. Klickorra,
J. Horák, and J. Čechovský (Výzk. úst. chem. techn.
Pardubice, Czech.). Collection Czechoslov. Chem.
Commun. 28, 883-89 (1963).—Radiation intensity vs. wave
length was detd. for CdWO₄ samples heated in air, O, H, N,
and in vacuo. From the luminescence intensities and posi-
tions of resulting max. the processes are discussed which lead
to the formation of luminescent samples. The effect of the
presence of Cu⁺⁺ and Mn⁺⁺ ions on the luminescence in-
tensity was investigated. E. Rada.

Distr: h526

The conductivity of silver tungstate. I. Kilius, A. Ceflinsky, and J. Horik (Vysoká škola chemicko-technol., Pardubice, Czech.). Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun. 25, 867-8 (1960).—The temp. dependence of the cond. of Ag_2WO_4 has an exponential character typical of semiconductors. The cond. does not depend on the partial pressure of the O_2 . E. Rodin

KLICKORKA, Jiri

"Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry" by Holleman and Wiberg. Reviewed
by Jiri Klickorka. Chem prum 11 no.11:598-599 N '61.

1. Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Pardubice.

KLIKORKA, J.

"Handbook of preparative inorganic chemistry" by G. Brauer. Reviewed
by J. Klikorka. Coll Cs Chem 27 no.2:509-510 F '62.

KLIKORKA, J.

"Handbook of preparative inorganic chemistry" by Georg Bauer
and others. Vol. 2. Reviewed by J. Klikorka. Chem listy 57
no. 4: 410-411 Ap '63.

PAVLIK, I.; KLIKORKA, J.

Infrared spectrum of the ferricinium cation. Coll Cs Chem 30
no.3:664-674 Mr '65.

1. Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Institute
of Chemical Technology, Pardubice. Submitted December 19, 1963.

TSIKLIS, D.S.; KLIKOVA, A.I.; SHENBERG, L.I.

Phase equilibrium in the system ethanol - ethylene - water at
high pressures and temperatures. Khim.prom. no.5:401-406 J1-Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Ethanol) (Ethylene) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

KLIKOVICH, Ryshard, Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the process of threshing corn". Khar'kov, 1959. 12 pp (Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, Khar'kov Polytech Inst im V. I. Lenin), 120 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 115)

KLIKS, R.

Earls Court, exhibition hall in London. Vnesh. torg. 41 no.6:
31-32 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavnyy khudoshnik vystavki SSSR v. Londone.
(London—Exhibitions)

24(8)

AUTHORS:

Al'tshuler, Ya. A., Engineer, Bakushchik, Z. I., SOV/119-59-5-12/22
Engineer, Klikshteyn, B. G., Engineer

TITLE:

Measuring the Temperature of Rotating Surfaces (Izmereniye
temperatury vrashchayushchikhsya poverkhnostey)

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 5, pp 24-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the modern production processes of thin organic plastics, paper, thin nonferrous metal foils and many other materials, machines with smooth cylindrical fullers and drums are used. The temperature of the surface of these rotating fullers and drums is an important parameter of the technological process, and must be constantly measured with minimum inertia and maximum accuracy. The measurement of these temperatures is, however, a rather complicated problem. The temperature measured by a radiation pyrometer (radiation temperature) is always lower than the real temperature, and depends on the coefficient ϵ of the total emissivity. The authors made a number of experiments concerning the measurement of the surface temperature on a polished metal fuller. These experiments fully confirmed the restricted applicability of the ordinary radiation pyrometers for the measurement of temperatures of polished metal surfaces with low emission coefficients. The

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307/115-53-5.12/22

contact methods are well suited for a rather accurate measurement of the temperature of immovable metal surfaces. In case of movable surfaces, however, the results may be much distorted by the large and uncertain errors due to friction. The instruments developed up to date had often a low sensitivity and a high inertia. At the Konstruktor'skoye byuro "Termopribor" (g. L'vov) (Design Office "Termopribor" (Town of L'vov)), a contact-primary element with small inertia was developed for the measurement of temperature of rotating surfaces. This device DTV-018, which no longer shows the shortcomings of former instruments, uses a thin curved plate of heat-conducting, elastic and wear-resisting material as contact element. Electrodes of "chromel" and "copel" (kopel') are welded to this plate. Various constructive details of this device are discussed in short. Also the errors of measurement caused by friction are evaluated, they are in the order of magnitude of 2°C . Subsequently, the character of the temperature distribution along the plate is discussed. The technical data of the primary elements DTV-018 are as follows: measuring range 0 to 200°C , threshold of sensitiveness 2°C , reproducibility of deflections 0.5°C , inertia under 2 sec, error of measurement of the temperature of an

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unmoved smooth metal surface 2.5%. The primary elements DTV-18 were tested regarding production possibilities at the Moskovskiy shinnyy zavod (Moscow Tire Plant); they are recommended for the control and regulation of surface temperatures of calendars and similar machines. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

KLIKUNAYTE 9
USSR / Cultivated Plants. Ornamental
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25293

Author : Klikunayte, O.
Inst : Not given
Title : Meadow Grasses and Their Use in Green Plantings
of the Lithuanian SSR

Orig Pub: V sb.: Materialy I-go resp. soveshchaniya po
zelenomu str-vu. Vil'nyus, Gaz.-zhurn. izd-vo,
1957, 70-80

Abstract: No abstract.

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END
155

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001
FLORTAN, I. V., prof. (Baia Mare); HERLING, C.,
student; PIRSAN, L.C., student (Bucuresti); IONESCULESCU, C.
COSTACHESCU, C.V.; LAMBA, Stelian (Constanta); LIVIU, Petre
(Pucioasa); STRATESCU, Ion, student; BRINZANESCU, V., elev
(Constanta); KLIM, Bratu, student (Bucuresti); TEMPEANU, C.
(Humedorara); CALINESCU, Aurelian (Brasov); MUNTEANU, Valentin
(Cluj); OPREA, Miron (Flocesti); MIHAILEANU, N.; TICANOIU, Al.,
inginer; Buiciu, Gh.; POPA, Eugen I. (Iasi)

Proposed problems. Gaz mat B 14 no.8:481-485 Ag '63.

1. Institutul Politehnic Bucuresti (for Herling).

KL M, M M

35197

S/185/62/007/002/013/016
D299/D302

18.7540

AUTHORS: Dutchak, Ya.Y., Klym, K.M., and Mykolaychuk, O.H.

TITLE: On the viscosity of some liquid metal alloys

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 2, 1962,
217 - 219

TEXT: The results are given of measurements of kinematic viscosity of the liquid alloys Sn-Bi (20 % Bi), Ga-Sn (8 % Sn), and Sn-Cd (32.25 % Cd) over a wide temperature-range; from the viscosity values, the free activation energy of viscous flow was calculated. In the references it was shown that the structure of a liquid and its viscous properties are related. The kinematic viscosity was determined by O.E. Meyer's method (Ref. 6: Ann. d. Phys., 43, 1, 1891), further developed by E.H. Shvydkovs'kyi (Ref. 7: Nekotoryye voprosy vyazkosti rasplavlennykh metallov, M., GITTL, 1958). In Ref. 7 (Op.cit.), the hydrodynamic problem is solved of the vibrations of an elastically-supported cylinder, filled with liquid. Thereby a formula is obtained for the kinematic viscosity ν ; the latter is

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X

On the viscosity of some liquid ...

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calculated by successive approximations. The results of the experimental determination of the viscosity of the above-mentioned liquid alloys, at various temperatures, are shown in a figure; the viscosity of all the investigated alloys decreased with temperature. The non-monotonous decrease in viscosity (with temperature), in the case of the eutectic liquid alloy Sn-Cd, is an indication of a change in the short-range order. This assumption was confirmed by X-ray investigations of the liquid alloy. The free activation energy F was calculated by the formula: $F = RT \ln \frac{M_0}{Nh}$, where R is the gas constant, T - the absolute temperature, M - the molecular weight. The temperature dependence of the free activation energy of viscous flow is shown in a figure. The free activation-energy increases with temperature. The viscosity investigations showed that in the case of an eutectic liquid Sn-Cd alloy, there are regions with structurally-pure components, whereas with increasing temperature, the various types of atoms are statistically distributed. There are 2 figures and 9 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows:

Card 2/3

On the viscosity of some liquid ...

3/185/62/001/002/013/016
D299/D302

S. Glasstong, K. Laidler, H. Eyring, The theory of rate processes,
New York - London, 1941.

ASSOCIATION: L'viva'kiy derzhuniversytet im. Iv. Franka (L'viv Sta-
te University im. Iv. Franko)

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1961

Card 3/3

X

BELOSHHEYKOV, A.F.; KLIM, Ya.Ya.

Mechanization of the cutting out of ballast. Put' 1 put. khos.
7 no.5:28-29 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Zamestitel' ~~magistral'~~ nika opytnoy putevoy mashinnoy stantsii
No.27, stantsiya Mineral'nyye Vody, Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi
(for Beloshheykov). 2. Starshiy inzh. opytnoy putevoy mashinnoy
stantsii No.27, stantsiya Mineral'nyye Vody, Severo-Kavkazskoy
dorogi (for Klim).
(Ballast (Railroads)—Maintenance and repair)

KLIMA, A.

"Level interval in mining with scrapers." P. 324.

RUDY. (Ministerstvo hutního průmyslu a rudných dolů). Praha,
Czechoslovakia, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1955.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncle.

KLIMA, A.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - H
Industrial Organic Synthesis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61837.

Author : ~~A. Klima, J. Jatejicek~~, V Svrsek, J. Sedliek.

Inst : Not given.
Title : Newest Information Concerning Indirect Hydration of Ethylene.

Orig Pub: Chem. prumysl, 1957, 7, No 3, 119 - 122.

Abstract: The results of laboratory and pilot-plant studies of the indirect C_2H_4 hydration by H_2SO_4 from the point of view of technology improvement (reduction of raw material and energy consumption) are presented. It was found that the H_2SO_4 consumption dropped 7 to 17% and its losses

Card 1/8

KLIMA, A., prof. dr. DrSc.

Angiodiathermia praesequatorialis. Cesk. oftal. 21 no.3:167-171
My '65

1. Katedra očního lékařství lékařské fakulty University Karlovy
v Hradci Králové (vedoucí: prof. dr. M. Klima, DrSc.).

KLIMA, D.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their H.
Application, Water Treatment. Sewage Water.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1958, 29213

Author : Klima, D.

Inst :

Title : A Simple Apparatus for the Polarographic Determination
of Oxygen in Waste Waters.

Orig Pub : Voda, 36, No 6, 148-151 (1957) (in Czech with Summaries
in German, English and Russian)

Abstract : A survey of electrochemical methods for the determination
of O₂. A simple apparatus for the polarographic determi-
nation of O₂ is described. The polarographic method
gives more reliable results than the Winkler TN: spel-
ling uncertain/ method.

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KLEMA, D.; RUDEN, V.

Continuous method of manufacturing sacked food. p. 508

PRACEYSL POTRAVIN. (Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu)
Praha, Czechoslovakia Vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European accession, (EEA1), IC, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

KLIMA, Drahošlav, ins.; BLANKA, Richard; VESELA, Vlasta

Problems of laboratory control in modern smoked meat and
sausage plants. Prum potravin 15 no.9:448-453 S '64.

1. Research Institute of Meat, Brno.

KLIMA, Drahoslav, ins.; BLANKA, Richard; VESELA, Vlasta

Effect of salting methods on ham color stability. From
potravin 15 no.4:175-177 Ap '64.

1. Research Institute of Meat, Brno.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KLARBS, Bedrich, Dr of Veterinary Medicine, Candidate of Sciences,
and KLIMA, Frantisek, Graduate Veterinarian, Chair of Poultry
Diseases (Katedra chorob drubezo), Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
(Veterinarni fakulta), Brno.

"Effect of 2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole in Chickens Suffering From
Coccidiosis."

Prague, Veterinarni Medicina, Vol 8(XXXVI), No 4, August 63,
pp 217-220.

Abstract [Authors' German summary, modified]: A dose of 0.125%
of 2-amino-5-nitrothiazole in drinking water and a 0.2-percent
concentration in feeds reduces chicken mortality substantially
during an invasion of Escherichia tenella. The weight gain in
treated chickens was better than in untreated ones, but did not
equal the gain in healthy chickens during the ten days following
the invasion. The treatment left no effect in suppressing patho-
logical-anatomical changes in dead chickens. The excretion of
oocysts was reduced, especially at the beginning as compared
with the untreated group, but lasted longer. A practical
application of 2-amino-5-nitrothiazole against coccidiosis is
especially recommendable in the present occurrence of histomonads.
Three references.

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REDA, P.

Tesla ZVP 2 set for selective reception, p. 100, SDELOVACI TECHNIKA
(Ministerstvo strojarstva) Praha, Vol. 3, No. 4, Apr. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

KLIMA, F.

Klima, F. Dittl. A. Operational measure of the constant bandwidth of electron tubes.p.19.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (KEAL), IC. Vol. 4,
no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

KLIMA, I.

CZ

621.317.6 : 621.385.1

2761. Rapid measurement of gain-bandwidth factor of electronic valves. F. KLIMA AND A. DITL. *Státní proudy Obzor*, 16, No. 7, 19-22 (1953) in Czech.

The method described is accurate to within 1% and is applicable to the measurement of large quantities of valves of the same type. The gain-bandwidth factor of a pentode, W , under normal operating conditions is determined on the basis of two measured parameters: grid quality factor $W_g = g_m/2\pi C_g$ and anode quality factor $W_a = g_m/2\pi C_a$, where g_m is the mutual conductance of the valve, C_g and C_a being the input and output capacitances, respectively. W is measured with the valve connected as an amplifier having a resistance R_g in the anode, a signal of frequency f_s being applied to the grid through a series resistance R_g ; the parameters R_g , R_a and f_s are such that $R_g C_g \omega_s \gg 1$ and $R_a C_a \omega_s \ll 1$; under these conditions the factor W is given in terms of R_g , R_a , f_s and the input and output voltages. W is determined in an amplifier circuit having an anode resistance such that $R_a C_a \omega_s \gg 1$, the signal being applied directly to the grid. The gain-bandwidth factor is given by $W = 1/(W_g W_a)$. Detailed circuit diagrams for the measurement of W of the pentode, type 6AK5, are shown.

S. S. MACHONCE

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KLIMA, F.; SMOLA, P.

Mobile relay transmitter MR 12, for the live shows on Czechoslovak television.

P. 200, (Sdelovací Technika) Vol. 5, no. 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (ZFAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

6.4300

26668

0/010/60/000/005/004/004
A121/A126

AUTHORS: Klima, P., Graduate Engineer, and Tuhl, R., Doctor of Engineering
(Prague)

TITLE: SHF relayed communications

PERIODICAL: Radio und Fernsehen no. 5, 1960, 141 - 143

TEXT: The authors describe and submit technical data on the Czechoslovak mobile Tesla MT 11 and the stationary DT 11 relay stations used in television transmissions. The first design is used in transmissions between studio and transmitter or in TV spot-recordings up to a 60 km distance, whereas the second type is designed for stationary TV-nets. The apparatus are equipped with noval or micro-tubes; the transmitter tubes are special power klystrons with linear modulation characteristics, high stability of frequency and high durability. The relay stations operate in a temperature range of -20° to $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$. Both designs can be used in radio bearing, too. The Tesla MT 11 relay station emitter amplifies the video signal at 1 V_{gs} in a wide-band video amplifier, the signal is supplied to the emitter klystron. The sound signal of 1.55 V_{eff} at 200 Ω is amplified and modulated to an adapter of 8.5 Mo at ± 75 kc frequency deviation. The klystron frequency

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deviation amounts to 8 Mc for the video signal and to 2 Mc for the adapter. The emitter is equipped with a cm-wave discriminator and a control unit for sound and picture, to the output of which a loudspeaker and a picture monitor can be connected. The receiver is equipped with a silicon diode conversion transducer. The video signal in the discriminator is amplified and the audio carrier branched off in the first stage of the image-intensifying screen and amplified by the audio to 1.55 v_{eff}/200 Ω symmetrical output voltage. A wavemeter, four measuring instruments and outputs for the connection of a monitor and a loudspeaker are available on the receiver. In case of stationary operation the separated installation of emitter and receiver is possible. A complete emitter or receiver set for spot-recording purposes consists of 6 independent units, i.e., of the parabolic reflector antenna, a rotary head, a stand, an emitter (or receiver), a power-supply unit, and the cables. The weight including the 1 m diameter parabolic reflector amounts to 75 kp. The advantages of the relay are a low noise level, small weight and dimensions, the possibility to use parabolic reflector antennas of various diameters and to pass over from a 750 Mw to a 100 Mw transmitting power. The technical data of the MT 11 design are: supply voltage 220 v \pm 5%, carrier frequency 8,100 - 8,500 Mc. Range: a) at a 100 Mw clystron output and 1 m antenna-diameter the range is 20 km at 41 dB signal-to-noise ratio and a 7 dB reserve for the auto-

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G/010/60/000/005/004/004
A121/A126

matic volume control; b) at a 100 Mw clystron output and 1.7 m diameter of antenna or 750 Mw clystron output and 1 m antenna-diameter the range is 35 km at 41 dB signal-to-noise ratio and a 12 dB reserve for the automatic volume control; c) at a 750 Mw clystron output and 1.7 m antenna-diameter the range is 60 km at 41 dB signal-to-noise ratio and a 16 dB reserve for the automatic volume control. The build-up time of an ideal impulse is below 75 nsec. The video input voltage is $1 - 2 v_{gg}$ at 75Ω , the output voltage $1 v_{gg}$ at 75Ω . The audio input voltage is $0.8 - 3.2 v_{eff}$ at 200Ω , the output voltage $1.55 v_{eff}$ at 200Ω . Signal-to-noise ratio: a) for the video-frequency channel minimum 41 dB at rated distance; for the audio-frequency channel minimum 52 dB at 1,000 cps and 47 dB at 50 cps. The non-linear distortion of the audio-frequency channel is 1%; the width of the signal band is 30 cps - 15 kc/3 dB. Emitter: emitting power 750 Mw or 1,000 Mw; adapter of the audio-frequency channel 8.5 Mc at ± 75 kc frequency deviation. Emitter monitor output: image $1 v_{gg}$ at 75Ω , sound 50 Mw, 12Ω . Precision of frequency measurement by a wavemeter 0.05%. Power input about 400 w for 750 Mw emitting power. Receiver: intermediate frequency 130 Mc, band width 23-Mc/3 dB. Receiver monitor output: image $1 v_{gg}$ at 75Ω , sound 40 Mw, 12Ω . Precision of frequency measurement by a wavemeter 0.05%. Power input about 320 w. Dimensions of casings: 300 x 200 x 500 mm. Weights: emitter 20 kp, feeding part of emitter 22 kp, receiver 21 kp, feeding part of receiver 21 kp, parabolic reflector antenna

Card 3/5

SHF relayed communications

26668

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A121/A126

of 1 m diameter 6.5 kp, stand and rotary head 26 kp; minimum height of stand 130 cm, maximum height 170 cm; cable drum for 60 m cable 10 kp. The DT 11 stationary relay station for the 6 cm band permits the transmission of black-and-white TV signals in accordance to the CCIR or OIR standards; the maximum range of transmission at optical sight amounts to 100 km. The unit consists of a receiver, an emitter, power-supply sets, waveguide lines, parabolic reflector of 3 m diameter and additional equipment. The emitter consists among others of a modulation amplifier for the power reflex clystron 211 SR 51 and a monitoring amplifier. In the receiver the incoming signal is superimposed in a symmetrical conversion transducer and amplified by an intermediate frequency amplifier at a center frequency of 105 Mc and 28 Mc band width. The intermediate-frequency demodulation is carried out by a linearized wide-band discriminator circuit and a following video amplifier. The entire set can be used at heavy atmospheric conditions, too, the antenna withstands wind velocities of 160 km/h. The values of background noise correspond to the CCIR recommendations for a circle of unit radius of 280 km. The technical data are: frequency band 4,400 - 5,000 Mc; emitting power minimum 1 w; frequency modulation at the clystron; intermediate frequency 105 Mc; intermediate frequency band-width 27 Mc; stability of frequency $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$; maximum frequency deviation 10 Mc; video input voltage 1 V_{ss} at 75 Ω ; range of adjustment + 14 to - 10 dB; output voltage

Card 4/5

SHF relayed communications

26668

0/010/60/000/005/004/004
A121/A126

1 v_{gg} at 75 Ω ; rise time < 75 nsec; supply 220 v, single phase $\pm 5\%$, 50 cps;
diameter of parabolic reflector antenna 3 m; gain of antenna system 40 dB; total
weight including antenna about 800 kp; total rate of power input about 1.4 kva.
This article is a reprint from the Czechoslovak periodical KOVO-EXPORT. There are
5 figures.

Card 5/5

KLIMA, Frantisek, ins.

The mobile radio relay equipment MT 11. Sdel tech 9 no.6:
202-204 Je '61.

KLIMES, Bedrich MVDr. CSc.; KLIMA, Frantisek, promovany veterinarni lekar

Effectiveness of 2-amino-5-nitrothiazole in the control of chicken coccidiosis. Veter medicina 8 no.4:217-220 '63.

1. Chair of Poultry Diseases of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the Higher School of Agriculture, Brno.

KLIMA, J.; PRASEK, K.

Intensification of the operation of compression generators. Paliva 44 no.5/6:142-144 My-Je '64.

Experiences in operating heavy duty compression generators and possibilities of increasing the efficiency of compression gasification. Paliva 44 no.5/6:145-147 My-Je '64.

1. Research Institute of Fuels, Bechovice.

FRASEK, K.; NEJEDLIK, W.; KLIMA, J.

Cooled steam pressure gasification of lignite. Paliva 45
no.1,13-19 Ja 1965.

1. Research Institute of Fuels, Bechovice.

PRASEK, K.; KLIMA, J.; KRIZ, V.

Possibilities of increasing the gas production in pressure
gas plants. Paliva 43 no.2:33-38 F '65.

1. Research Institute of Fuels, Pechovice.

PRASEK, K.; NEDOMA, W.; KLIMA, J.

Basic research on substance movements in pressure generator models. Prace Ust paliv 8:5-38 '64.

VALEK, Dusan; KLIMA, Jaroslav; KNUROWSKI, Tomas, ins.

No-cut gallery driving. Rudy 13 no.2:57-66 F '65.

1. Zelezorudna doly a hrdkovny National Enterprise, Fjovice-Nuoice (for Valek).
2. Central Administration of the Research and Mining of Radioactive Raw Materials, Pribraz (for Klima).
3. Institute of Ore Research , Prague (for Knurowski).

KLIHA, Jaroslav

Mine shells. Rudy 10 no.1:15-18 Ja '62.

1. Jachymovske doly, n.p., Jachymov.

KLIMA, Jaroslav

Methods of increasing the speed of drilling operations in
Jachymov mines. Rudy 10 no.1'26-29 Ja '62.

1. Jachymovske doly, n.p.

KLIMA, Jiri, doc., ins., kandidat ekonomických ved

Economic evaluation of the loss of electricity in networks. Kl tech
obzor 51 no.11:565-571 N '62.

1. Elektrotechnická fakulta, České vysoké učení technické.

KLIMA, J.; FISER, V., ins.

A film on compressed-air hammer drilling. Rudy 11 no.5:
176-178 My '63.

1. Ustredni sprava vyzkumu a tesby radioaktivnich surovin,
Pribram.

Klima, J.

Success of electrification in the Rumanian People's Republic. p. 183
ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky. Hlavní správa elektraren) Praha. Vol. 6, no. 4, Apr. 1956

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

Klima, J.

Technical-economic calculations for long-distance transmission of electric power. Tr. from the Russian. p. 131. ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky. Hlavni sprava elektraren) Praha. Vol. 6, no. 3, Mar. 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

KLIMA, J.; SCHULKA, F.

Analysis of fulfillment of plan for proper electric and heat-power consumption. p. 56. *ENERGETIKA*. (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky. Hlavní správa elektrárén) Praha. Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

KLIN, J.

Laszlo Donko's Földmunkagépek (MACHINES FOR FARMWORK): a book review.
p. (3) of cover. JÁRUVÉK MEZŐGAZDASÁGI GÉPEK. Budapest. Vol. 2, no.
9, Sept. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2. Feb. 1956.

~~FINISHANS~~, Bohuslav, Dr.; NEUMANN, Miroslav, Dr.; ~~KLIMA~~, Jaroslav, Dr.;
BARTA, Vladimír, MUDr; KVASNICKA, Vladimír, MUDr; MAXA, Miroslav, MUDr

Chronic bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema in farmers. Cas. lek.
cesk. 94 no.7:158-163 11 Feb 55.

1. Interní oddelení OUMI ve Slanem; primar MUDr Bohuslav Fleischmann
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES
bronchitis & pulm. emphysema in agriculture)
(AGRICULTURE
bronchitis & pulm. emphysema in farmers)
(EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY
in agricultural workers)
(BRONCHITIS
in agricultural workers)

KLIMA, Josef: LUKES, Josef

~~KLIMA, Josef~~
Pulmonary chondrohamartoma. Cesk. rentg. 11 no.4:268-271 Dec 57.

1. Rentgenologické oddelení OUNZ Kladno, prednosta K. Fried
Tuberkulózní oddelení OUNZ Kladno, prednosta J. Lukes.

(LUNG NEOPLASMS, case reports

chondrohamartoma (Cx))

(CHONDROMA, case reports

pulm. chondrohamartoma (Cx))

(HAMARTOMA, case reports

same)

KLIMA, Josef; KAS, Svatopluk

Rare calcification of entire choroid plexus of the lateral ventricles.
Cesk. rentg. 13 no.1:63-64 Feb 59.

1. Rentgenologické oddelení OUMK Ml. Boleslav, přednosta MUDr. J. Klima
Neurologické oddelení OUMK Ml. Boleslav, přednosta MUDr. K. Hanf.

(GENERAL VENTRICLES, dis.

diffuse calcification of choroid plexus, x-ray manifest. (Cs))

KLIMA, Josef; KOLIN, Vojtech

Endobronchial hamartoma. Cesk. rentgenol. 15 no.4:263-265 '61.

1. Rentgenologické oddelení OUNZ-Ml. Boleslav, prednosta MUDr. J.Klima
Patologickoanatomické oddelení OUNZ-Ml. Boleslav, prednosta MUDr.
V.Kolin.

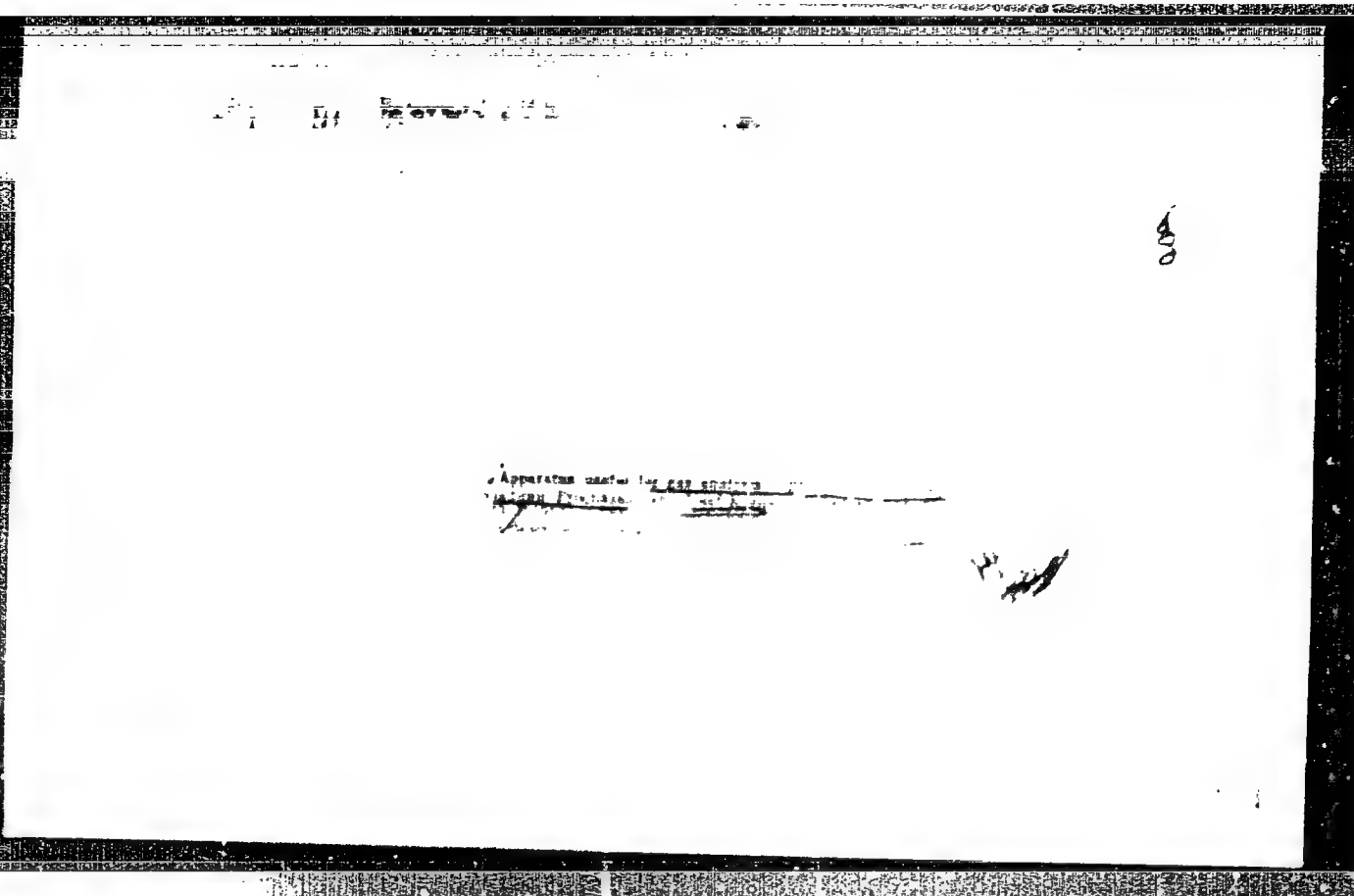
(BRONCHI neoplasms) (HAMARTOMA case reports)

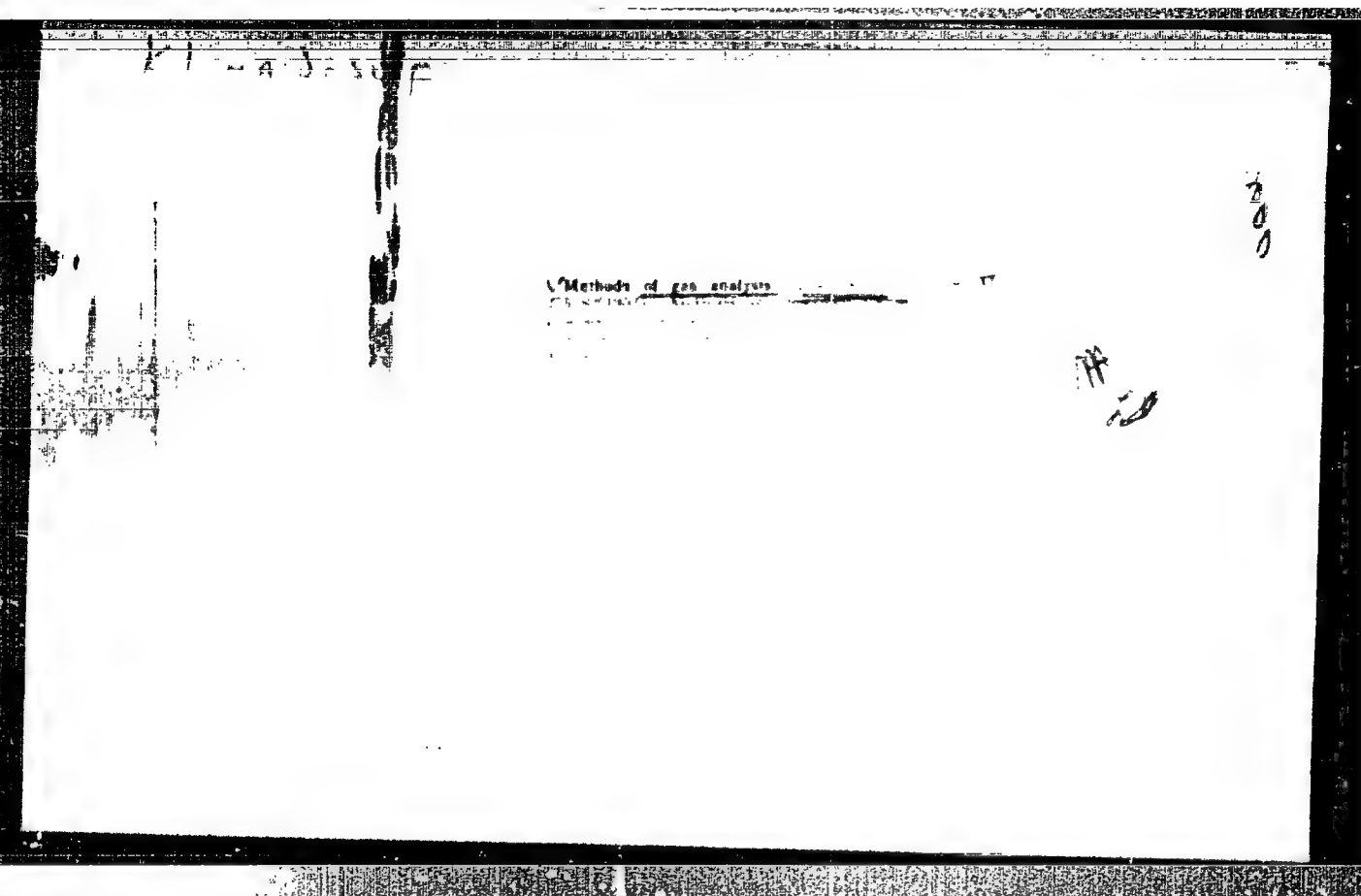
<p>117 492 156 09101</p> <p>POP(1141) 240 00001141 0001</p>		<p>117 492 156 09101</p> <p>POP(1141) 240 00001141 0001</p>	
<p>ca</p>		<p>21</p>	
<p>The determination of reactivity of coals. Edward Kravera and Jozef Klinek (Ostav pro vobedky system uhl, Prague). <i>Prirada a rada</i> 20, No. 2 3, 17-20(1946). Methods for detn. of the reactivity of solid fuels which depend on the relation between the temp. of the fuel in contact with a stream of O₂ and the temp. of the heating medium are compared. An improved arrangement of Kravera's app. (cf. C.A. 20, 1522) is recommended. On aging for several months, some samples slightly increased whereas others decreased in reactivity, perhaps owing to the freeing or saturation of "free valencies."</p> <p>J. Lederer</p>			
<p>AS-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE (CLASSIFICATION)</p>			
<p>1000 11000000</p>		<p>1000 11000000</p>	
<p>1000 11000000</p>		<p>1000 11000000</p>	
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4 7

Absorption during gas analysis. Vladimir Prorokovich and Yuri Kline. *Chem. Listy* 66, 267-8 (1966). - The efficiency of absorption in app. of various designs was compared. Absorption is incomplete at high flow rates (1 l./hr.). The best absorbent for Cl_2 is 40% KOH. Fifty% excess of KOH over the equiv. and for the absorption of all CO_2 is the min. to ensure complete absorption. M. Hudlický

1499. TENTATIVE METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF BENZENE IN COKE OVEN GAS. Prochanka, V and Kline, J. (Fellix, May/June 1950, vol. 30, 192-194). An apparatus was designed for determining benzene in coke oven gas by adsorption on activated carbon and a tentative method is proposed. The sensitivity and correction factor were evaluated by using known amounts of benzene. The correction factor of 0.6 ml is considered as acceptable owing to a wide experimental range of benzene content in gas. During industrial evaluation tests in coke oven plant lasting twenty four hours, the active carbon method was compared with the freezing out method and found to give practically identical results. (L)





100-443887-100

✓ 10. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBJECT IN DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOS
 Yes 21 No 7 28 38

KLIMA, J.; VITKRA, J. - Paliva - Vol. 35, no. 2, Feb. 1955.

Evaluation of spraying nozzles for washing and cooling gas. p. 34.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (KEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6"

Klima, J.

Klima, J. Combustion of low-grade fuels; a contribution to the discussion on the combustion of low-grade fuels at the conference in Ostrava. p. 6.

Vol. 12, No. 1, Jan. 1957

PAPIR A CELULOZA

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

KLIMA-3

Generation of natural gas. L. Hirth and J. Kline
 (Pittsburgh, Pa., Hirth & Kline, Inc., 1957). The possibility of interconverting natural
 gas and coal gas was discussed. The interconversion
 is effected in H_2 and CO by means of a "reforming
 agent" CH_4 or steam, or their mixtures, in a reactor
 usually 14' in high temp. The CH_4 is converted to
 H_2 and CO without a catalyst. The CO is then
 converted to H_2 and CO_2 by means of a catalyst. The
 process is described and some data are given. The
 process is described in 10 references.

3

Klima J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technolog. - Chemical Products and H-23
Their Application - Treatment of Natural Gases and
Petroleum, Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 9291

Author : Helm J., Klima J.

Inst : -

Title : Conversion of Natural Gas.

Orig Pub : Paliva, 1957, 37, No 3, 88-96

Abstract : A technical and economic comparison has been made of modern procedures of thermal and catalytic conversion of natural gas for the purpose of producing therefrom substitutes for standard city gas. It is shown that under conditions of the Czechoslovak People's Republic it may be profitable to combine the process of conversion with air with the process of conversion with oxygen or steam, and that conversion with oxygen is advantageous only if large oxygen plants are available. Data are presented

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Their Application - Treatment of Natural Gases and
Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

H-23

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 9291

concerning laboratory experiments on conversion of CH_4 with oxygen and with air enriched with O_2 , in reactors of two types, with Ni-, Mg-catalyst on a ceramic carrier; with an output of 4 nm^3 /hour of the reaction mixture, space velocity of CH_4 of 400 hour^{-1} and temperature of 875° the residual CH_4 content was of about 1%. It is shown that the preferable design of the reactor is that with a tangential feed of both gases through 2 nozzles located above the catalyst layer.

Card 2/2

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KLIMA - J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and :1-22
Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1950, 26451

Author : Klima J., Knor P., Vitvorn J.

Inst :

Title : Utilization of Coal-Hydrogenation Waste to Increase
Production of City Gas During Periods of Peak Consump-
tion.

Orig Pub : Paliya, 1957, 37, No 9, 301-306

Abstract : To determine the possibility of increasing production
of city gas by means on an addition to gas-oven charge
of tarry waste of coal hydrogenation, full-scale expo-
riental runs were carried out in one chamber of a
Didier type oven which was equipped with separate conden-
sation unit. It is shown that optimal addition of waste
amounts to 6-8% by weight of the charge, which resulted
in an 11% increase of the gas yield with an increase of

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels. II-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1950, 26451

the heating value of the gas by 500 kcal/m³.
The coke had better properties as to mechanical strength and attrition characteristics. Industrial conditions of putting into practice of this process are considered.

Card 2/2

- 47 -

KLIMA, J.; STROBL, J.; ODEHNAL, S.

Use of petroleum and oils in the development of the gas industry. p. 221.

PALIVA. (Ministerstvo paliv a Ceskoslovenska vedecka technicka spolecnost pro vyuziti paliv pri Ceskoslovenske akademii ved) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 39, no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (KEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

uncl.

NE DOUA, W.; PRASEK, K.; KLIMA, J.

Pressure gasification of fuel with liquid slag disposal. Paliva 41
no.7:214-222 JI '61.

KLIMA, J.; KNOR, F.

Examination of ground gas conversion and conversion catalysts.
Prace vyakum paliv 4:142-168 '62.

KLIMA, J.; PRASEK, K.; NEDOMA, W.

Study of the motion of a gasifying agent and cinder in a model of pressure generator. Paliva 42 no.1:3-11 Ja '62.

1. Ustav pro výskum paliv, Bechovice.

PRASEK, K.; KLIMA, J.; NEDOMA, W.

New possibility of gas production by using nuclear energy. Paliva
42 no.6:165-167 Jo '62.

PRASEK, K.; KLIMA, J.; NEDOMA, W.

Technical and economic examination of lighting gas production
by gasification in generators with removal of fluid slag. Paliva
42 no.9:257-261 8 '62.

KLEMA, K.: PROS, Z.: WANKLEK, I..

An electronic apparatus for measuring the constants of elasticity in rocks. In German.

p 106 (Studia Geophysica Et Geodaetica) Vol 1 no 1 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no 1 Jan 1958

KLIMA, Karel, inz.

Vibrating feeder in mining operations. Rudy 10 no.1:31-32 Ja '62.

1. Vyrojove stredisko, Ustredni sprava vyakumu a toxby radioaktivnich surovin, Pytis, n.p., Dubenec u Pribrami.

KLIMA, Karel, ins.

Vibrating conveyers and feeders abroad and in Czechoslovakia.
Ins stavby 11 no.8:Suppl.: Mechanizace no.8:118-125 '63.

1. Vyuvojove stredisko, Ustredni sprava vyakasu a testy radio-
aktivnich surovin.Bytis, n.p.

KLMA, Karel, ins.

Vibrating feeders in mine operations. Rudy 11 no.1:23-25 Ja '63.

1. Vyrobove stredisko, Ustredni sprava vyskumu a tesby radio-aktivnich surovin, Jihlavské doly, Bytíz, n.p.

PAVLIK, Oldrich, ins.; KLIMA, Karel

Fuel oil supply in steel mills. Hut listy 16 no.4:241-249
Ap '61.

1. Vitkovicks selezarny Klementa Gottvalda, Ostrava.

Klima Karel

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - High Pressure Physics D-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1958, No 5775

Author : Klima Karel, Wanisek Ludvik APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723110010-6

Inst : Not Given

Title : Measurement of High Short-Time Pressures with the Aid of
Photographic Emulsions

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1956, 6, No 3, 363-364

Abstract : See Abstract 5774

Card : 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - High Pressure Physics D-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1958, No 5774

Author : Klima Karel, Wanisek Ludvik

Inst : Geophysics Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

Title : Measurement of High Short-Time Pressures with the Aid of Photo-

KLIMA, Karel; VANEK, Liudovik [Waniek, Ludovik]

A new method of measuring absorption coefficient of strong
pressure waves on the models of solids. Studii astron seismol
6 no.2:211-216 '61.

1. Geofizicheskiy institut ChSAN, Praga

14987

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S/169/62/000/012/008/095
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Klima, Karel and Vanek, Lyudovik

TITLE: New method of measuring the absorption coefficient of strong pressure waves on solid body specimens

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1962, 11, abstract 12A105 (Studii si cercetari astron. si seismol. 6, no. 2, 1961, 211-216 (summary in Rum.))

TEXT: A new method was tested for determining the absorption coefficient α in rock specimens under high stress, created by an explosive blast (from 3 to 5 g hexocene, 10 g trinitrotoluene) transmitting pressure through a lead washer to the end of a cylindrical specimen. A piezophotographic amplitude indicator was placed at the opposite end. The pressure impulse lasted for about 10^{-5} sec. α was found from the formula: $A_1/A_2 = \exp \alpha (r_2 - r_1)$, where A is the amplitude and r is the height of the specimens. No dependence of α on the charge was found; the dependence of α on the diameter of the specimen was appreciable, but it was not investigated

Card 1/2

S/169/62/000/012/008/095
D228/D307

New method of measuring ...

in detail. α differs in zones of rupture, plasticity and elasticity. The values of α are given in cm^{-1} : 0.94 and 0.52 for sand and lead in the plastic zone; 0.011, 0.016 and 0.0054 for limestone, granite and steel in the elastic zone. All results are tentative. X
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VANEK, I.; KLIMA, K.; PROS, Z.

Methods of measuring the absorption of elastic waves in rock specimens. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz. no.5:603-609 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Chekhoslovatskaya Akademiya nauk, Geofizicheskiy institut. (Elastic waves)

PROS, Zdenek; VANEK, Jiri; KLIMA, Karel

The velocity of elastic waves in diabase and greywacke under the pressures up to 4 kilobars. *Studia geophys* 6 no.4:347-368 '62.

1. Geophysical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Praha 4
Sperilov, Bocni II.

KLIMA, Karel; VANEK, Jiri; PROS, Zdenek

The attenuation of longitudinal waves in diabase and graywacke under pressures up to 4 kilobars. *Studia geophys* 8 no. 3:247-254 '64.

1. Institute of Geophysics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 4 - Sporilov, Boeni II.

L 01512-66 B&A(h)

ACCESSION NR: AP3024319

01/0023/64/008/003/0247/0025

AUTHOR: Klima, Karol; Vanek, Jiri; Pros, Zdenek

TITLE: Attenuation of longitudinal waves in diabase and gneiss under pressures of up to four kilobars

SOURCE: Studia geophysica et geodastica, no. 3, 1964, 247-254

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, seismography, hydrostatic pressure

ABSTRACT: This article reports on measurements of the attenuation of longitudinal waves in diabase and gneiss of the Příbram (Czechoslovakia) mining region under hydrostatic pressure of up to 4 kilobars. The measurements were made at the high-pressure laboratory of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, of the Academy of Sciences USSR, in Moscow, simultaneously with recording of the velocities of elastic waves under hydrostatic pressure, using the method of transmission. The investigations showed that the attenuation coefficient declines with increase in pressure; in diabases the change with pressure is 2-4 times and those

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ACCESSION NR: AP5024319

in greywacke are 10 times the corresponding changes in the velocity of the longitudinal waves. It appears that grain boundaries in the rock play an important role in the variation of the attenuation of longitudinal waves during compression. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 8 graphs, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Geophysical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

SUBMITTED: 16Dec63

ENCL: 00

44,55

SUB CODE: ES

NR REF SOVI 003

OTHER: 005

JPRS

Card 2/2 *SP*

ACC NR: AT6032817

(A)

SOURCE CODE: PO/0000/66/000/000/0127/0130

AUTHOR: Knoblokhova, A. (Prague); Pros, Z. (Prague); Klima, K. (Prague)

ORG: Geophysics Institute, CSAV (Geofizikalni Ustav CSAV)

TITLE: Ultrasonic study of the anisotropy of barium titanate ceramics

SOURCE: Conference on Acoustics of Solid Media. Warsaw, 1964. Proceedings. Warsaw, PWN, 1966, 127-130

TOPIC TAGS: barium titanate, ceramic material, ultrasonic velocity

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the elastic properties of barium titanate ceramics, the velocities of longitudinal ultrasonic waves were measured at 19°C as functions of the voltage of the applied electric field. The anisotropy of the elastic parameters caused by the pressing during the preparation of the barium titanate plates could be observed even after the firing. The anisotropy coefficient changes between 0.98 and 1.04 under the influence of the outer electric field. With the exception of the curve of initial polarization, the dependence of anisotropy on the voltage of the outer electric field is symmetrical and has a hysteresis-type character. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun65/ SOV REF: 003

Card 1/1

KLIMA, L.

"Problems of constructing and repairing dirt roads." p. 203

ERDESZETTUDOMANYI KOZLEMENYEK. Erdomernoki Foiskola. Az Erdomernoki
Foiskola Kozlomenyei Sopron, Hungary, 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (KEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.